

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly  
sealed.  
Rejected communications will not be re-  
turned.

Volume XXXIV, No. 296

## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WOODS' MATINEE CURIOUSITIES, Broadway, corner  
Tenth and N. Y. M. Performance every evening.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—  
AN UNUSUAL MATINEE.ROBERT THEATRE, Bowery.—FORMOSA—ROBERTA  
M. O'NEILL.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and  
23rd street.—CHARLES O'MALLEY.WATKINS' THEATRE, 23rd street.—A GRAND  
VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.ROBERT'S THEATRE, 23rd street.—A GRAND  
VAUDEVILLE ENTERTAINMENT.OLIVE THEATRE, Broadway.—THE STREETS OF  
NEW YORK.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—ROBINSON  
CARR.—HARRY PARKER, JR.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-  
fourth street.—TWELFTH NIGHT.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DEAMA OF  
OLIVER TWIST.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
F. O. SHANDLER.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND PATTI  
CONCERT.SPRINGWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—MR. DE COE  
DRAKE'S OPERA, "THE SHAM FAMILY AT HOME."TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 81 Bowery.—COMO  
VOCALISM, NIBLO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMO VOCALISM,  
NIBLO MINSTRELS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—NIBLO MINSTRELS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway.—ETRIE  
PASTOR MINSTRELS, NIBLO MINSTRELS, &c.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.AMERICAN INSTITUTE GRAND EXHIBITION, Empire  
Building, 34th st. and 35th st. Open day and evening.MOORE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—MOORE'S  
MINSTRELS—UNDER THE LAMP LIGHT.FRENCH ORIENTAL CIRCUS, Brooklyn.—EQUESTRIAN  
PERFORMANCES, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 513 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 520  
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 24, 1869.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Increasing Circulation of the Herald.  
We are again constrained to ask advertisers to  
send in their advertisements as early as an hour  
is possible.Our immense and constantly increasing editions  
compel us, notwithstanding our presses are  
capable of printing seventy thousand copies an  
hour, to put our forms to press much earlier than  
usual, and for the facilities we are forced to  
stop the classifications of advertisements at nine  
o'clock P. M.

## THE NEWS.

## Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated October 23.  
Earl Derby is dead. The Irish radical politicians  
are slightly at variance with Premier Gladstone.  
Spain was tranquil. A number of Spanish profes-  
sors were arrested at Granada. The  
charge question still divides the Cabinet in Madrid.  
French military were being attacked in Paris in  
view of the intended demonstration of the "Reds."  
The Orleansists were active in Paris. Napoleon is  
likely to issue a manifesto on the subject of  
the political crisis in France. The French army  
marshals in Paris met in council. The industrial  
"strikes" are rapidly extending in Paris.

## Egypt.

The Suez Canal inauguration rites and opening  
ceremonial will extend over four days, from the 16th,  
inclusive, to the 20th of November, inclusive. The  
Empress of France was in Cairo.

## China.

Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector General of Imperial  
Maritime Customs at Peking, writes to advocate the  
course of J. Ross Warren, while Minister to China, in  
his suggestions to the English and American mer-  
chants relative to the English and American treaty.  
The American missionaries are also favorable to Mr.  
Brown's ideas in the matter. The dispatch contain-  
ing this information comes from San Francisco.

## South America.

Our Panama letter is dated October 15. The  
broils between the President and the steamship  
companies in relation to taxes has been adjourned.  
The prospects of a Darien ship canal are more  
cheering.Our Valparaiso and Lima letters of September 17  
and 23 state that the people were greatly excited  
over the prophecy of Professor Fay regarding the  
expected earthquake.

## Hayti.

Intelligence by the sloop-of-war Vestal of the 23  
inst. is to the effect that an engagement between  
the Haytian gunboats Galien and Salnave and the  
rebel gunboats Quaker City and Florida had taken  
place at Cape Haytian, in which the Quaker City and  
Salnave were both badly damaged.

## Miscellaneous.

The recent shock of earthquake was also felt in  
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. A high frost is  
reported in St. John river.

Mr. Ewing's condition is reported to be improving.

The prosecution in the Brooks case in Philadelphia  
has closed, the right to examine the missing witness  
being reserved. The affidavit taken by McLaughlin  
before Mayor Fox, on which the indictment is based,  
was rejected by the Court. For the defense a num-  
ber of witnesses, among whom is Alderman McMullin,  
have been given, going to show an alibi.Twelve sailors of the British gunboat Charybdis,  
deserted at Victoria, V. I., recently, and escaped into  
Washington Territory.Jim Haggerty, a convict, who was pardoned out of  
a Pennsylvania prison by the Governor on condition  
of leaving the State, was brought into Court, at  
Philadelphia, yesterday to await a decision as to  
whether his pardon was not rendered inoperative by  
reason of his return. While being returned to jail  
a party of his friends rescued him.The Los Angeles (Cal.) stage coach was robbed  
recently by highwaymen, who took everything in it  
except the mail bags, which contained several hun-  
dred thousand dollars.One Gilbert Combs shot his brother Jacob near  
Purdy, Tenn., on Sunday last, while the latter was  
defending their mother against Gilbert's violence.  
The trouble was about the property left them by  
their father.General McMahon, our late Minister to Paraguay,  
has arrived at Baltimore.Another heavy snow storm visited St. Louis on  
Friday night.The Boston Gift Concert closed yesterday and the  
famous Collection was drawn by the holder of ticket  
No. 85,951, some person unknown.General Harney, the old Indiana fighter, is in Wash-  
ington.

A saloon in Beaver street, Albany, was destroyed

by fire last night and one man was burned to death,  
while several others were injured.A New England officer of internal revenue,  
who was ousted from office by consolidation, is in  
Washington seeking pay for two weeks' extra time  
during which he kept his office open by mistake of  
a Treasury clerk.Mr. C. F. Barnes has commenced his suit against  
the corporation of Georgetown for the recovery of  
various dues paid the harbor master by his ship  
Nautilus.

## The City.

General Butterfield has written to Secretary Bout-  
well denying the charges made against him in con-  
nection with the gold panic, and the Secretary has  
consented to his wish for a full and fair investiga-  
tion.Josephine Weiss, the young woman who was  
stagnated by her jealous lover, Henry Vasquez, at 99  
Crosby street, on Friday evening, made a statement  
yesterday, implicating Vasquez, against whom a  
verdict was rendered by the jury. He is in a fair  
way to recovery, but the girl is in considerable  
danger.Some bold thieves on Friday stole a tin box from  
the store of Cohn & Lazarus, on Pearl street, con-  
taining about \$20,000.The British sloop-of-war Vestal arrived at this  
Port yesterday from Port au Prince, with yellow  
fever on board. The schooner Grassmere arrived  
from Jamaica also with yellow fever on board.Owen Hand, the murderer of James O'Donnell, was  
sentenced by Judge Gilbert in Brooklyn yesterday  
to be hanged on the 24 of December next."Jimmy the Lug," a Twentieth ward desperado,  
fired at two police officers and a citizen in his neigh-  
borhood early yesterday morning. Four shots in all,  
without hitting either of them. He was captured and  
committed.The stock market yesterday was steady and quiet,  
closing strong after the bank statement. Gold was  
weak and declined to 130 1/2, closing finally at 131.With but few exceptions the markets yesterday  
were extremely quiet, business being restricted to  
some extent by the inclemency of the weather.Coffee was in fair demand and firm. Cotton  
was in limited demand and easier, closing at 26 c.  
for middling uplands. On "Change flour was  
quiet, but firm. Wheat was dull, but un-  
changed, while corn was moderately active and  
steady, and oats quiet, but a shade firmer. Pork  
was rather more sought after and a trifle firmer.Beef and lard were dull, but unchanged. Naval  
stores were quiet, and generally lower. Petroleum  
was quiet, but firm, crude closing at 18 1/2 c. a lb.,  
and refined at 33 1/2 c. Whiskey was steady at former  
prices, while freights, though quiet, were firm.

## Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Judge E. A. Healey and Colonel J. T. Thompson  
of California; Colonel M. F. Lee, of Buffalo; Judge  
J. W. Boyd, of Sacramento; Colonel C. Randall,  
of Washington; Colonel G. F. Wilson, of Canada,  
and Judge Canfield, of Elmira, are at the Metropolitan  
Hotel.Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio; G. L.  
Cobb, of North Carolina; Congressman Wilkinson,  
of Minnesota; General W. J. Clark, of Texas, and  
R. Bridges, of North Carolina, are at the St.  
Nicholas Hotel.Judge P. H. Morgan, of New Orleans, and Colonel  
P. W. Latham, of Texas, are at the New York  
Hotel.Major S. Dick, of the United States Army; E. S.  
Coane, of Newport, R. I., and George E. Fuller, of  
Louisville, are at the Westmoreland Hotel.Major C. P. Aiken, of the United States Army, is  
at the Hoffman Hotel.Captain Ogilvy, of the Sixtieth (British) rifles, is  
at the Everett House.Captain Hunter, of Her Majesty's steamer Vestal,  
is at the Clarendon Hotel.General George Peabody Lester, of Washington;  
H. January, of Kentucky; C. H. Smith, of William-  
ton; A. Cummings and W. H. Hosen, of Boston, are at  
the Glenham Hotel.

## Prominent Departures.

Bishop Williams and Father Lyndon for Washing-  
ton; G. E. Spencer for Alabama; General Walker for  
Boston; Judge J. D. Anderson for Cincinnati; Col-  
onel Samuel R. Phillips for Philadelphia; Judge F. D.  
Lafin for Saugerties; D. Cahn for California and  
Charles N. Green for Idaho.Religion and Modern Progress.—Councils  
and Conventions.Religiously the times are stirring. Not in  
many generations has there been so much  
excitement on religious questions. Nor is the  
excitement confined to any country, to any  
race or to any form of religious belief. It is  
everywhere and all through; in the Old World  
and in the New; among Christians, Mohammed-  
dians, Jews, Hindoos, Brahmans, Buddhists  
and the rest; the dry bones are being stirred  
up, and we are left to doubt whether the  
result is to be life or death.What is the cause of all this stir? It is the  
same cause all over. It is modern civiliza-  
tion—the progress of new ideas—which col-  
lides with established customs, with old-fash-  
ioned thought and belief. It is the railroad,  
the telegraph, and the printing press, the news-  
paper and the ideas which these have begotten  
that are making men impatient of ancient  
bonds and opening up to ambitious minds  
spheres of greater activity, usefulness, com-  
fort, wealth. Everywhere there is antagonism  
between the new and the old, the past and the  
growing future. Men were formerly willing to  
be led; now every man wishes to lead.Formerly it was dangerous to think; now  
liberty of thought and of expression is prized  
above all other possessions. The new forces  
are proving too potent for the old barriers.Everywhere the old barriers are yielding.  
Let us look at facts. In this country the free  
march of thought has wiped out the old  
hierarchy of slavery; and now again, by the aid  
of our Pacific Railroad, we are giving the  
other twin relic of barbarism notice to quit.In Great Britain an ancient ecclesiastical  
system, which only a few years ago was  
deemed essential to the life and well-  
being of the empire, has been unceremoniously  
cut off from the State and allowed to go  
its own way. The spirit which accomplished  
this grows stronger and is again revealing  
itself. We are no longer allowed to doubt  
that what has happened in Ireland will soon  
happen in Scotland and England. On the Con-  
tinent of Europe we find that Italy and Austria  
and Spain in part have broken from the Holy  
See, and that the whole Continent has virtually  
become Protestant in the true sense. Every-  
where liberty progresses and tyranny is  
compelled to give way. In the East Islamism  
is bowing to Christianity, or rather to the new  
ideas to which Christianity has given birth.The Suez Canal is not merely a wonder of the  
age and a triumph of science; it is a revolution.  
In Asia the force of the new civilization is revo-  
lutionizing all habits of thought and forms of  
belief and giving a new aspect to the most  
ancient kingdoms and empires. Steam, the  
railroad and the telegraph have already done  
much towards breaking up the exclusiveness  
of India, of China and of Japan. Christian  
civilization is rapidly conquering Asia, and  
the freedom of thought which is now a grow-  
ing characteristic of those nations gives bright  
promise for the future. All those movements,  
which are onward and upward, have naturally  
in certain quarters given pain. In no quar-  
ter have they given so much pain as in those  
high places where so-called religion has sat  
and tyrannized over human intellect. Thereligious authorities of Asia have not been  
more worried and vexed by the inroads of  
European civilization than have been the  
religious authorities of Europe and America by  
the sensible decrease of their power. The  
cry is general for liberty; the tendency is  
unmistakably onward and upward, and what  
the people gain the religious rulers lose. It  
is natural, therefore, for the old to battle with  
the new and to do its utmost to maintain  
its hold. The world is in a condition  
not dissimilar to that in which it was when  
Christianity was first preached. It is tired of  
what has been. It longs for what is not.It waits and is ready to receive something new.  
All old things are passing away. But the  
change threatens existing interests.Hence our Ecumenical Councils and our  
Evangelical Union Conventions of *hoc genus  
omne*. The Pope and his bishops see the  
world passing from them; but they cannot  
make up their minds to let it go. The Pro-  
testants of Germany, of Great Britain and  
America are equally alarmed at the freedom  
of thought and practice which has grown up  
under the Protestant banner. The Pope  
strives to stem the swelling tide by proclaim-  
ing himself infallible and by practically deny-  
ing us the right to think for ourselves. Henry  
Ward Beecher, with a similar object in view,  
gives his brethren lessons in the art of preach-  
ing. The perturbation of the Christian authori-  
ties helps us to form an idea of the state of  
mind into which the progress of modern civiliza-  
tion has thrown the high priests of Islamism,  
of Brahminism, of Buddhism and the others. In  
spite, however, of popes and councils, of  
evangelical synods and priestly protests and  
plans generally, the world will persist in going  
on and on. We do not despair of arriving at  
a grander religion and purer faith. What we  
want is a simple creed, not a multiplication of  
dogmas. In our worship we need more of  
Christ and less of man—more of the master,  
less of his servants. The unity of the Church  
and the world may yet be accomplished by  
going back to the simple but sublime teachings  
of the Sermon on the Mount. In any case we  
must move on; and those forms of religion  
which cannot be adapted to the requirements  
of advancing civilization must remain behind.Departure of Our New Minister to China.  
There is to be no unnecessary delay in hav-  
ing the United States represented at Peking.  
The President appreciated the importance of  
this mission and soon appointed a successor  
to Mr. Browne. The gentleman thus  
appointed, Mr. Low, who is also a Californian,  
appears to understand the necessity of being  
at his post as soon as possible and of prepar-  
ing himself fully for the duties he has to per-  
form. We learn from Washington that he is  
soon to be in that city, that he will receive his  
instructions immediately, and that he will pro-  
ceed at once to Asia by the way of Europe  
and the Suez transit. His object in going to  
Europe on the way is to confer with Mr. Bur-  
lingame and others of the Chinese Embassy.  
Mr. Browne was stupid enough to identify  
himself with the British opium traders and  
smugglers in China, and to act in direct opposi-  
tion to the views and policy of the United  
States, which he was sent to represent. Mr.  
Low begins in a very different way, and  
knowing that he is to give force in every par-  
ticular to the treaty made with China, he  
wisely seeks information and advice from the  
representative of China, Mr. Burlingame, who is  
at the same time an American citizen and  
Chinese ambassador. This is a good begin-  
ning, and if Mr. Low will keep aloof from the  
old Tory British opium traders in China and  
make the interests of his own country the pa-  
ramount object of his mission he can make a  
splendid position and future for himself.In general we are very weak in our diplo-  
macy and diplomatic agents. While other  
nations send their statesmen and those  
thoroughly educated and experienced in the  
business, we send to the most important mis-  
sions small local politicians, who have no  
ideas beyond those connected with American  
party politics and the little affairs of their  
own localities. We direct ourselves in plain,  
blunt and direct treatment of international  
subjects, which, in the ordinary acceptation  
of the word diplomacy, is in direct opposi-  
tion to it. This, no doubt, is a sound prin-  
ciple to go upon, and is consistent with our  
republican institutions and character. But the  
inexperience and want of knowledge in our  
representatives abroad places us under  
serious disadvantages, makes our ministers  
timid and uncertain as to how they should act,  
and causes weakness and indecision in the  
government. Our public men do not realize  
the grandeur and power of the United States.  
They are contracted in their vision, see not  
the future and the policy which leads to it,  
and only look at temporary expedients or  
measures for the present. This is seen in the  
case of Cuba and other questions peculiarly  
American in their character and bearing.With regard to China there is a magnificent  
prospect before us. We have a prestige there  
that no other nation can boast of, and the  
intercourse and trade with that vast and rich  
empire can be monopolized to a great extent  
by us if we be properly represented there and  
we take advantage of our opportunity. Let  
us hope Mr. Low will prove to be the right  
man for the important position he has taken.THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—Our cable tele-  
grams from Paris indicate that the situation of  
affairs in France—imperialist, industrial, and  
for the public at large—is becoming really criti-  
cal, and may, perhaps, terminate in one of those  
sudden and grand explosions with which the  
people of that country were so familiar some  
few years since. Industrial strikes are ex-  
tending rapidly. The legislative oppositionists  
evidently regret the failure of their original  
plan of irritating or tempting the executive  
towards an act of Cromwellianism or a coup.The Orleans party is exceedingly active, and  
Napoleon is in right arm and chief marshals  
of the army—his right arm and chief marshals  
so long as they support the dynasty. The grand  
military review which will take place near  
Paris to-day may afford the people a new  
sensational and perhaps divert the public mind  
into some fresh channel of thought. Under  
any circumstances we may look for important  
despatches from Paris at an early day.SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—The President  
and the Secretary of the Treasury, it is  
reported, had a long consultation yesterday at  
the White House.

## The British Capture and Release of the Cuban Ship Lillian.

The Cubans, so far, have been very unfor-  
tunate in their efforts to make an appearance  
on the high seas. Their steamships, the Cuba  
and the Lillian, have both been seized. The  
difference between the seizure of the vessels  
has been that the Cuba was taken in charge  
by the American authorities and the Lillian by  
those of Great Britain. The case, however, of  
both vessels in the main was similar, but the  
treatment they have undergone was different.  
The Cuba put into Wilmington, N. C., to coal,  
and the Lillian approached Nassau for a like  
purpose. The two ships were brought to on the  
plea of being Cuban privateers, or blockade  
runners, and were held to await the action of  
the authorities on these charges. If there was  
sufficient evidence to make these arrests the  
proceedings were correct, but no time should  
have been lost in testing the reasons upon  
which such proceedings were founded. The  
steamer Cuba has now been in charge of the  
United States authorities at Wilmington for  
nearly three weeks, and yet we are as far  
from a solution of the difficulties of her case as  
we were the second day after her seizure.Why this delay? The people of the United  
States are anxious to be informed on this  
subject, and they also desire to have  
the case of the Cuba decided to with  
promptness. This red tape, do-nothing  
policy, which characterizes the treatment of the  
Cuban question, is humiliating. If the steam-  
ship Cuba was seized as a privateer, on that  
charge she could be rightfully held, but  
only so long as was necessary to test the al-  
legation against her in the courts. A prompt  
decision was looked for by the people. This  
has not been done, and should the vessel be  
subsequently discharged it places the United  
States in a very awkward position.How differently was the steamer Lillian  
treated by the English authorities at Nassau.  
While approaching the island of New Provi-  
dence she was brought to and overhauled by  
the harbor gunboat Lapwing and taken into  
the harbor. Here she was held until her case  
was decided. The letter from our correspond-  
ent at Nassau, which was published in yester-  
day's HERALD, informs us that the vessel was  
seized on the 16th inst. The case was im-  
mediately laid before the Attorney General,  
who, after mature consideration, decided that  
the government could not legally hold the  
vessel, and she was accordingly released. We  
are further informed on the 18th, as the  
New York steamer Eagle was leaving Nassau,  
the Lillian was getting under way and that  
the Cuban flag was flying at her peak.From the prompt manner in which the  
authorities at Nassau have acted in the case  
of the Lillian it would seem that the English  
government does not regard the case of the  
Cuban patriots as altogether hopeless. It  
seems almost superfluous to state that British  
colonial agents understand thoroughly the  
policy of their government in matters of this  
nature, and possibly English statesmen, per-  
ceiving in the future the rise and growth of  
a new republic in the islands of the West  
Indies, do not desire to take any unnecessary  
step that might operate against British inter-  
ests hereafter.In contrasting the case of the Cuba with  
that of the Lillian the picture is not a gratify-  
ing one for the American people. President  
Grant, we feel satisfied, sympathizes with the  
Cuban struggle, and in this respect he is in  
sympathy with the wishes of the people. A  
bold, decisive American policy is what the  
country desires. Under such circumstances  
we should have none of those petty annoyances  
which the detention of the Cuba may yet  
submit the country to. The English authori-  
ties at Nassau have set an example worthy of  
emulation.General Butterfield and the Gold Ring  
Charges Against Him.We are glad to learn from Washington that,  
in reference to the charges made against  
General Butterfield, New York Sub-Treasurer  
of the United States, of his complicity in the  
"disreputable transactions" of the late gold  
panic, the General has entered a positive and  
specific denial of all and each of said charges  
against him, has requested of the President  
and of the Secretary of the Treasury a mili-  
tary court of inquiry on the subject, for the  
reasons, that as these charges affect his char-  
acter as an officer of the United States Army  
such an inquiry is proper, and that a military  
court will be the shortest and most effective  
method for reaching all the facts and wit-  
nesses necessary for a thorough investigation.  
This request, so far, as a simple measure of  
justice to General Butterfield, we presume  
will be granted him. But the inquiry pro-  
posed is due also to the public, in order that  
Corbin, the lobby man, and his gold pool con-  
federates and the *opéra bouffe* journals con-  
cerned in these aforesaid charges may, on  
their oath, be put to the test of "the truth,  
the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."CITY POLITICS.—THE STATE AND COUNTY  
TICKETS.—In another column, under the ap-  
propriate head, will be found a full report of the  
nominations made on the State and county  
tickets upon which the people are to vote on the  
24 day of November next. The State  
tickets of the rival parties are complete, and  
Tammany throughout has perfected its county  
ticket. The republicans and outside democratic  
organizations have as yet not fully filled up the  
state with the names of candidates. The Demo-  
cratic Union has, to some considerable extent,  
endorsed the Tammany ticket, and it can only  
be in strong republican districts that Tam-  
many may have the slightest fear of defeat.  
It will undoubtedly re-elect its Senatorial ticket,  
and will carry all the Assembly tickets it  
held last year. With regard to the judiciary,  
the Supervisor's and Coroner's tickets, there  
is a vigorous fight going on. The two latter  
offices particularly seem to have called into  
the field not only the strongest candidates, but  
to have aroused the interest of the voters of  
the city generally in the result.HABITS ADHERED WITH MOST PERPLEXING TENACITY,  
and the democratic Fifth Avenue Club House is  
a new illustration. There is jobbery even  
there. Thrift in the very cups. Our democ-  
racy has so poised its thought to the problems  
of jobbery that it cannot think in any other  
forms. Those fellows are so in the habit of  
looking at everything in the light of "what  
will it pay" that they cannot see even social  
pleasure in any other.

## The Little Joker.

There is another wonder apropos of Fisk of  
Eric—a wonder that recalls the words, "Now,  
then, gentleman, I'll bet any man five, ten or  
fifteen dollars he can't tell where the little  
joker lies." This is the formula that used to  
be heard a great deal on our racecourses and  
in the gatherings around the edge of the  
circus, and even, on high days and holidays,  
in the festive assemblages of the Elysian  
Fields. And, truly, it was always a noble mys-  
tery to many where the "durned little thing"  
really was, and when the game was fairly set  
on the operator's thigh, supported by a  
crooked walking stick, it was a tempting ven-  
ture to people believing in their own eyes to  
put money on what they saw. No one ever  
thought in those days that the little joker  
would ever rise in the world to become chief  
cook and bottle-washer in the Erie Railroad  
Company—to manipulate in his own way the  
millions invested in one of the grand enter-  
prises of this vicinity; but he has. He has  
got up in the size of the cups, to be sure.  
Now the rigmorale would be—"There is the  
rest, here is New York, and there all the rest  
of the world—who can tell which cup covers  
the interesting article we call the little joker?"  
We would say New York, and put our pile  
down. What! the man who came aforetime  
from Vermont, who does astonishing things  
to Erie, who demolishes Wall street and buys up  
all the theatrical enterprises that come to  
town—this man, not a New Yorker, not a  
true and unmistakable growth of this  
wicked Vanity Fair of a metropolis! Pooh!  
pooh! This man from pious, moral, regular  
Boston! Fudge! But then comes the demon-  
stration—in the form of affidavits. Forty  
affidavits at the least! He paid his last income  
tax in Boston; he pays his butcher bill in  
Boston, and a grocer's bill also. It is to his  
honor that his position is to be fixed by the  
fact that he "pays." Fellows inclined not to  
pay may comfort themselves that payments are  
things that rise up in judgment against a man.  
He gets "absolved" in Boston—a fact that almost  
demonstrates residence, for Boston never shaves  
an outsider. Where does his wife live? Our  
city sages have determined for public school  
purposes that the residence of a child is the  
home of its parents, and now we are to have  
it that a man legally lives where his wife  
does. Well, his wife lives in Boston; but,  
objects counsel for the little joker, he does  
not live with his wife; he is separated from  
her. Very well. This comes the more agree-  
ably, inasmuch as the public does not like  
Yankee Morgans; but, lo! the joker himself  
"goes back" on his counsel and announces by  
card that his relations with his wife are "har-  
monious and happy" and "without interrup-  
tion." Glad to hear it, except that it quite  
dashes the solution and leaves the mystery as  
to the whereabouts of the little joker when at  
home deeper than ever.

## Fashions.

Our Paris correspondent is con-  
tented to-day with giving a few notes on the  
prevailing colors for fall and winter—amber,  
gold, opal, claret, rooster-comb and velvet  
stripes in every variety, and on robes, floun-  
ces and trimmings, skirts, bodices and jackets.  
Our correspondent is manifestly in a hurry to  
prepare for minutely chronicling the Oriental  
fashions to be observed during a trip to the  
opening of the Suez Canal—an invitation to  
which the Viceroy of Egypt, duly impressed  
by a leading article on that event and by cer-  
tain factious allusions to a turban, has for-  
warded to "the fashion letter writer of the  
New York Herald." Our lady readers will  
doubtless soon enjoy the fruit of these obser-  
vations.For the present they will find ample op-  
portunities for choosing fall and winter habi-  
tudes amid the varieties displayed by the  
modistes and milliners of New York. They  
must be bewildered by the innumerable hues—  
olive green, maroon, Egyptian brown, navy  
blue, blue blacks, and dark, invisible tints—  
assumed by all sorts of cloth garments.Cloaks in velvet, Cashmere, the French beaver,  
thick white Esquimaux sealskin, or smooth-  
napped goods, imitating sealskin, or the Rus-  
sian lamb; black Astrakhan saques, of the  
smooth, long-waved fleece; redingotes and  
navy jackets, of bright colored plush, and  
"circular garments, belted and draped behind,  
but with Manila fronts, and falling over the  
arms like Oriental sleeves," are enumerated in  
the *Bazar* among the novelties which are  
chiefly sought after now. Shawls and shawl-  
sleeved mantillas are also the order of the day.As winter approaches fashion will do its  
share in supplying sewing-women with abun-  
dant and, we trust, well paid employment.  
Miss Flora McMillan's most dazzling apparel  
would lack moral lustre were her bill not  
promptly paid. If luxury has its privileges  
honest labor is entitled to its rights.MAKING "ROME HOWL."—It appears that  
prominent among the causes which effected  
the defeat of Andy Johnson for the Senate was  
the general impression in Nashville that if  
elected his mission would be to "make Rome  
howl." The Tennessee Legislature could not  
discover any special advantage to their State  
from making "Rome howl," and so Johnson  
was defeated. They say now that he will  
probably await the death of poor old Senator  
Brownlow, the parson, and that Andy will  
then try his hand again. We think, however,  
he can do better by going home and writing a  
book, for thus he may, to some purpose, make  
"Rome howl."PROGRESS IN JAPAN.—Japan is going ahead.  
A railroad is to be built from Kobe to Osaka  
and a telegraph from Jeddo to Yokohama. A  
new mint is about to be established by the gov-  
ernment and a general system of education  
under foreign teaching. These movements  
mark the positive inauguration of a new age of  
civilization and progress in Japan, and of  
China, too. The barriers which for thousands  
of years have excluded from those populous and  
productive nations all "outside barbarians" are  
broken down, and in Japan and China the  
governing authorities and classes are leading  
the way in the introduction in army, navy,  
manufactures, communications, trade, educa-  
tion, &c., of all the "modern improvements" from  
the powerful "barbarians of the West."